

Formal Session Agenda
Referrals
11-26-19

INTERNAL OPERATIONS STANDING COMMITTEE



CITY OF DETROIT
LAW DEPARTMENT



COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER
2 WOODWARD AVENUE, SUITE 500
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-3535
(313) 224-4550 • TTY: 711
(313) 224-5505
WWW.DETROITMI.GOV

November 14, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

RE: BRIDGETT MATHIS-WOODFORD vs CITY OF DETROIT
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
FILE #: 14809 (PSB)

We have reviewed the above-captioned lawsuit, the facts and particulars of which are set forth in a confidential attorney-client privileged memorandum that is being separately hand delivered to each member of your Honorable Body. From this review, it is our considered opinion that a settlement in the amount of **SEVENTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$17,500.00)** is in the best interests of the City of Detroit.

We, therefore, request authorization to settle this matter in the amount of **SEVENTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$17,500.00)** and that your Honorable Body authorize and direct the Finance Director to issue a draft in that amount payable to **Bridgett Mathis-Woodford and her attorney, Frank L. Partipilo**, to be delivered upon receipt of properly executed releases and order of dismissal in Workers Compensation Claim #14809, approved by the Law Department.

Respectfully submitted,

Phillip S. Brown
Assistant Corporation Counsel

PSB/gs

Attachment(s)

cc: Budget Department

APPROVED: NOV 15 2019

CHARLES RAIMI
Deputy Corporation Counsel

CITY CLERK 2019 NOV 20 PM 3:54

RESOLUTION

BY COUNCILMEMBER: _____

RESOLVED, that settlement of the above matter be and hereby is authorized in the amount of **SEVENTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$17,500.00)**; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Finance Director be and is authorized and directed to draw a warrant upon the proper fund in favor **Bridgett Mathis-Woodford and her attorney, Frank L. Partipilo**, in the sum of **SEVENTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$17,500.00)** in full payment of any and all claims which they may have against the City of Detroit by reason of any injuries or occupational diseases and their resultant disabilities incurred or sustained as the result of her past employment with the City of Detroit and that said amount be paid upon presentation by the Law Department of a redemption order approved by the Workers Compensation Department of the State of Michigan.

APPROVED: NOV 15 2019



CHARLES RAIMI
Deputy Corporation Counsel



CITY OF DETROIT
LAW DEPARTMENT

2

COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER
2 WOODWARD AVENUE, SUITE 500
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226-3535
(313) 224-4550 • TTY:711
(313) 224-5505
WWW.DETROITMI.GOV

November 14, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

**RE: REGINALD WHITLOW vs CITY OF DETROIT
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FILE #: 14566 (PSB)**

We have reviewed the above-captioned lawsuit, the facts and particulars of which are set forth in a confidential attorney-client privileged memorandum that is being separately hand delivered to each member of your Honorable Body. From this review, it is our considered opinion that a settlement in the amount of **ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS (\$130,463.00)** is in the best interests of the City of Detroit.

We, therefore, request authorization to settle this matter in the amount of **ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS (\$130,463.00)** and that your Honorable Body authorize and direct the Finance Director to issue a draft in that amount payable to **Reginald Whitlow and his attorney, Joel L. Alpert**, to be delivered upon receipt of properly executed releases and order of dismissal in Workers Compensation Claim #14566, approved by the Law Department.

Respectfully submitted,

Phillip S. Brown
Assistant Corporation Counsel

PSB/gs

Attachment(s)

cc: Budget Department

APPROVED: NOV 15 2019

CHARLES RAIMI
Deputy Corporation Counsel

CITY CLERK 2019 NOV 20 PM3:54

RESOLUTION

BY COUNCILMEMBER: _____

RESOLVED, that settlement of the above matter be and hereby is authorized in the amount of **ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS (\$130,463.00)**; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Finance Director be and is authorized and directed to draw a warrant upon the proper fund in favor **Reginald Whitlow and his attorney, Joel L. Alpert**, in the sum of **ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS (\$130,463.00)** in full payment of any and all claims which they may have against the City of Detroit by reason of any injuries or occupational diseases and their resultant disabilities incurred or sustained as the result of his past employment with the City of Detroit and that said amount be paid upon presentation by the Law Department of a redemption order approved by the Workers Compensation Department of the State of Michigan.


APPROVED: **NOV 15 2019**



CHARLES RAIMI
Deputy Corporation Counsel



MEMORANDUM

TO: David Whitaker, Director Legislative Policy Division
FROM: Scott Benson, City Council District 3 
CC: Hon. Janice Winfrey, City Clerk
Neil Barclay, President & CEO, Charles H. Wright Museum
Hon. Mary Sheffield, Chair, Neighborhood & Community Services
VIA: Hon. Brenda Jones, President, Detroit City Council
DATE: 18 November 2019
RE: **REPORT ON PROCESS TO PLACE MILLAGE INITIATIVE ON
WAYNE COUNTY BALLOT FOR CHARLES H. WRIGHT
MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE
DETROIT HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

My office is requesting a report on the process to place a question on the March or August 2020 ballot requesting a millage to support the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History, and the Detroit Historical Society. The request is to provide the process and regulations around placing the millage question on either the March 2020 or the August 2020 ballot. Please include trigger dates for submission of ballot language and all available avenues to place the language on the ballot.

Please respond to this request by 19 November 2019. Thank you in advance for your consideration on this matter.

SRB

Formal Session Agenda

11-26-19

Referrals

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

(4)

City of Detroit
CITY COUNCIL

HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD

218 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center, Detroit, Michigan 48226

Phone: 313.224.3487 Fax: 313.224.4336

Email: historic@detroitmi.gov

TO: Planning and Economic Standing Committee

FROM: Janese Chapman, Senior Historic Planner

DATE: November 18, 2019

RE: **Extension of study period for the proposed Shalom Fellowship
International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal
Historic District**

The study by the Historic Designation Advisory Board of the proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Historic District is currently underway. It would appear that to provide time for the completion of this process that it is necessary to extend the study period for this proposed historic district. A resolution is attached for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



Janese Chapman, Senior Historic Planner
Legislative Policy Division

Cc: City Clerk

David Bell

Director, BSEED

Marcell R. Todd Jr.

Director, City Planning Commission

David Whitaker

Director, Legislative Policy Division

CITY CLERK 2019 NOV 19 AM 9:58

BY _____

NOW BE IT RESOLVED that in accordance with the forgoing communication, the period of study for the proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal located at 4001 Fourteenth Street, established by resolution on October 23, 2018 is hereby extended to March 31, 2020.

City of Detroit
CITY COUNCIL

HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD

218 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center, Detroit, Michigan 48226

Phone: 313.224.3487 Fax: 313.224.4336

Email: historic@detroitmi.gov

November 18, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

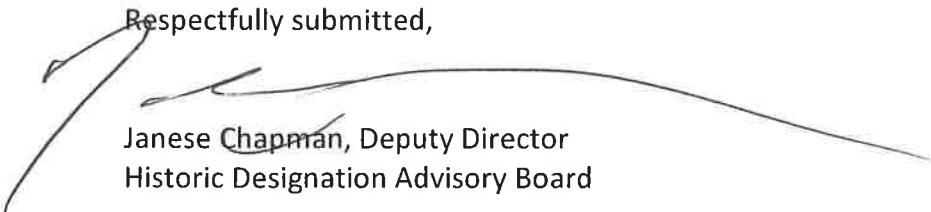
RE: Petition # 0289 Historic Designation Advisory Board submitting its final report recommending designation and proposed draft ordinance designating the proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District (For Introduction of Ordinance and setting of public hearing)

At the direction of the Historic Designation Advisory Board (HDAB) at its meeting of June 20, 2019, we are pleased to submit to Your Honorable Body the board's final report on the proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Historic District. The recommendation of the Advisory Board is for designation and, therefore, a draft ordinance of designation is attached. The ordinance has been approved as to form by the Law Department.

Ad Hoc members of the Advisory Board for this study were Dr. Gertrude Stack and Marlo Paul. Both representatives recommend designation.

If you should have any questions, please contact HDAB staff at (313) 224-3487.

Respectfully submitted,



Janese Chapman, Deputy Director
Historic Designation Advisory Board

Attachment

cc: City Clerk
Marcell Todd, Director, CPC
David Whitaker, Director, LPD
David Bell, Director, BSEED
Historic District Commission

City of Detroit
CITY COUNCIL

HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD

218 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center, Detroit, Michigan 48226

Phone: 313.224.3487 Fax: 313.224.4336

Email: historic@detroitmi.gov

DRAFT FINAL Report

Proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/
Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District
4001 Fourteenth Street, Detroit, MI

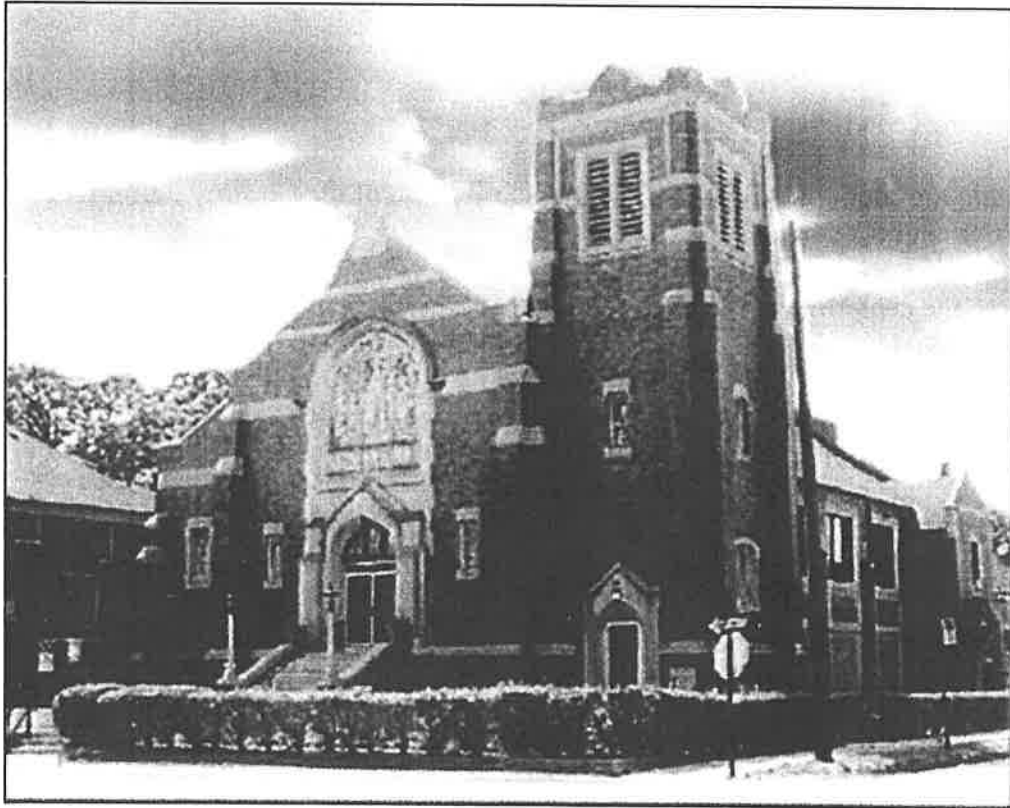


photo credit: Shalom Fellowship International Ministries

By a resolution dated October 23, 2018, the Detroit City Council charged the Historic Designation Advisory Board, a study committee, with the official study of the proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District in

accordance with Chapter 25 of the 1984 Detroit City Code and the Michigan Local Historic Districts Act.

The proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District consists of two contributing, early twentieth century buildings—a religious structure and rectory, on the southwest corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Poplar Street. The property is located on a residential street north of Martin Luther King Boulevard and south of Grand River Avenue, within the Core City neighborhood in City Council District 6. Just west of the Woodbridge National Register Historic District and north of North Corktown, the proposed district is approximately three miles northwest of the city center (Campus Martius Park).

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District, outlined in heavy black on the attached map, are as follows:

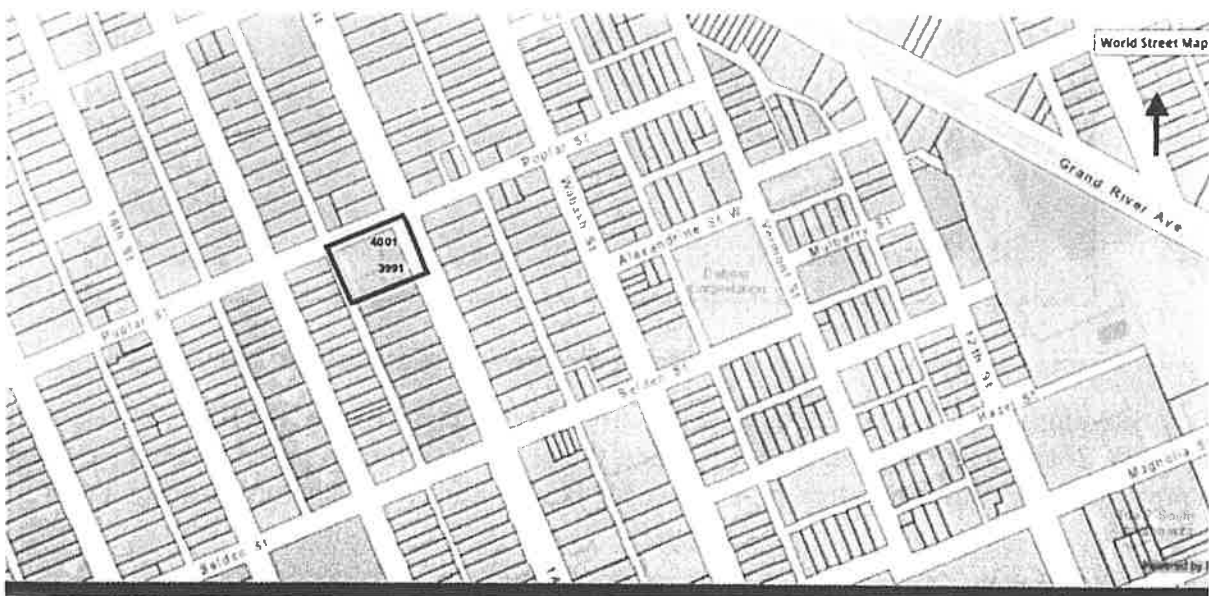
On the north, the centerline of Poplar Street;

On the east, the centerline of Fourteenth Avenue;

On the south, the south line of Lot 287 of the Subdivision of the Godfroy Farm, L1 P293 Plats, WCR; and

On the west, the centerline of the alley running north-south between Fourteenth Avenue and Fifteenth Avenue.

Boundary Justification: The boundary description above includes the three contiguous lots upon which the religious building and rectory are situated.



Proposed Shalom Fellowship International/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District
4001 and 3991 Fourteenth Avenue, Detroit, MI
(Boundaries are indicated by heavy black lines).

HISTORY

Significance:

The proposed Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District is significant on the local level under National Register criterion A, for its religious history which represents the flourishing of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Detroit as evidenced through the merger of two smaller congregations, and criterion C, for its early twentieth century Neo-Gothic religious architecture and associated Prairie style rectory. Its period of significance is 1912 - c. 1913, spanning the years the church and rectory were erected.

The land in the near-northwest part of Detroit where Shalom Fellowship International Ministries sits today was part of the Godfroy Farm (Private Claim 726), a French ribbon farm that extended from the Detroit River northward approximately 1.5 miles. It was first confirmed as a land grant by New France to Zacharie Cicotte (1709-1775), a prosperous merchant, in 1751. Originally in Springfield Township, the Cicotte Farm became part of Detroit in 1857 when the area between Eighth and Twenty-fifth streets was incorporated into the city through annexation.

After Detroit was firmly established under American control, former French and British ownership claims were reconfirmed by the United States Commissioners. The Cicotte Farm was reconfirmed in 1819, and shortly thereafter, the Cicotte heirs sold it to Peter Godfroy, a second cousin whose family was in the fur-trading business. Born in Detroit in 1797, Godfroy's French ancestors came from Quebec as early as 1715. Godfroy died 1848, leaving the land to his widow, Marianne (nee Navarre).¹ Between 1864 and 1875, the farm was subdivided into lots and sold off.² While residential development in the subdivision took place at a rapid pace with one- and two-story wood and brick small-scale buildings filling in by the end of the nineteenth century, the site at the corner of Poplar and 14th lay vacant until the church was built in 1912. Previously, a frame house stood on the site of the rectory, as evidenced by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* of 1897.

The Methodist Church in America

The Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) was formally established in the thirteen American colonies in 1784 and became the first denomination in the United States to organize itself on a national basis. Overseen by John Wesley, an Anglican priest, the MEC was part of the evangelical revival movement within the Church of England based on the beliefs of repentance, faith justification, and Christian perfection that led to assured salvation. Among the early Methodist Episcopal worshippers were slaves, poor whites, shopkeepers, merchants and small planters. The faith appealed to African Americans and women because of its anti-elite, counterculture

¹ <http://corktownhistory.blogspot.com/2013/04/corktown-pre-history-from-farmland-to.html> Accessed 10/29/18.

² Michigan. Subdivision Being Part of the Godroy Farm, P.C. 726, lying between Michigan Avenue and Grand River Avenue. http://w1.lara.state.mi.us/platmaps/dt_image.asp?BCC_SUBINDEX=10563Subdivision Acc. 11/5/18.

foundations.³ From its start the Methodist movement focused particular attention on the concerns of workers and still does today.

By the early nineteenth century, MEC became the largest and most influential religious denomination in the United States as it grew in respectability and numbers. However, in 1844 the denomination that had condemned slavery divided along regional lines, as the North and South were divided on the issue of slavery. In the meantime, Catholics replaced the MEC as the largest denomination in the United States with the influx of European immigrants in the late nineteenth century.

The Methodist Episcopal Church merged with two other Methodist congregations—Methodist Episcopal Church South and Methodist Protestant Church, in 1939 to form the Methodist Church. In 1968, with the unification of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church, along with the dissolution of the Central Jurisdiction, a segregated group of African American congregations, the United Methodist Church was formed.⁴ Detroit's many Methodist congregations, among them the first established in Detroit, Central (United) Methodist on Grand Circus Park and Woodward Avenue (1826) and Cass Avenue Methodist (est.1880, now Cass Community United Methodist Church), followed suit. The Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church also became an affiliate of the United Methodist Church – Detroit West District.

Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

Fourteenth Avenue MEC was established to house the merged Arnold (1888) and Haven (1871) M. E. Churches. Arnold moved from Seventeenth and Buchanan, and Haven from Sixteenth and Bagg (Temple). The reason for the moves of these two flourishing congregations was to consolidate into a larger, more up-to-date building centered in the residential community they both served. This near-northwest side community, defined loosely between Michigan and Grand River avenues east of Lawton, was thought to be poised for change and development pressures were mounting on each of the smaller congregations. The erection of Michigan Central Station (completed in 1913) and Roosevelt Park cut through the reach of Haven M.E. Church, and, closer to Grand River, businesses and manufacturing were encroaching into the territory of Arnold M. E. Church. After their moves, both of the older churches were sold and are no longer standing.

Permit #1606 was issued to Harley & Atcheson, architects, on May 16, 1912 for the construction of a brick church with a slate roof at an estimated construction cost of \$30,000. On June 23 of that year, a new cornerstone was laid atop the one from Haven M.E. Church. When it was removed from Haven, it was discovered that most of the contents of the rusty box behind it had disintegrated. Some salvaged documents, plus the directories from both Haven and Arnold M.E. churches and the latest edition of the *Detroit Free Press*, were placed within the stone of the new church. Sydney

³ Richard Allen, one of two African American preachers who attended the founding meeting of the MEC Church in Baltimore in 1784, established the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in 1794 after receiving second-class treatment as a preacher in the MEC church in Philadelphia.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Allen_\(bishop\)#Early_life_and_freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Allen_(bishop)#Early_life_and_freedom) Acc. 10/29/18.

⁴ <http://www.umc.org/who-we-are/formation-of-the-united-methodist-church>. Accessed 10/29/18.

B. Eva of Port Huron, former pastor of Arnold Church, and Rev. Reuben Crosby of Hancock, former pastor of Haven Church, led congregants in prayer at the dedication, which took place on March 2, 1913. Reverend Luther Ellsworth Lovejoy, the new pastor, gave the first sermon at the new church. To finance the building, subscriptions were sold and the church opened debt-free. According to an article in the *Detroit Free Press* entitled "Methodists to Open Fourteenth Avenue Church Sunday March 2," "the new edifice will have a pastor's study, a Sunday school room with adjustable partitions, gymnasium with locker rooms and shower baths, ladies' parlor, rest rooms, vault, dining room, kitchen and heating plant. The main auditorium will seat about 700 persons."

Pastors of the church resided in the rectory next door, which was constructed circa 1913 (building permit not found). The congregation continued to grow when Wesley Church was displaced by the Jeffries Freeway and merged with Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Church in 1949. In 1959, the church underwent a shift in neighborhood population leading to dwindling membership and financial hardship. It was placed under the leadership of Reverend Jack Reid Crawford, a twenty-six-year-old bachelor and Harvard University Cleric Graduate. His purpose was to revitalize the church, restore membership and increase community services. Under his leadership, the membership increased to 255 active members. Reverend Crawford also established a youth center that was available for children five days a week, and a day care center was opened in the building in 1973.

The last pastor of the Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was Reverend Earl A. Grice Jr. He presided over the United Methodist Church Ethnic Minority Local Churches & Pastors when the group met in Detroit in 1982. Improvements were made to the facility—it was re-roofed in asphalt in 1983 and interior work was done in 1984—before the sale of the buildings to Shalom Temple Ministries in 1985.

Shalom Fellowship International Ministries⁵

Shalom Fellowship International Ministries emerged from the Church of God in Christ (COGIC) denomination. The Church of God in Christ was founded in 1897 by Charles Harrison Mason, son of a slave, and Charles Price Jones. These men were Baptist ministers who were widely accepted in their community. They were known as leaders of the 1890s black Holiness movement. The Holiness movement, which ignited in the late-nineteenth century, holds the belief that an individual's good deeds will not cleanse sin or guarantee Christ's eternal salvation. This belief emphasizes that an individual must be born again and filled with the Holy Spirit of God. Mason faithfully continued with the Baptist group, upholding Holiness as he evangelized from state to state.

The early phase of the Church of God in Christ came with much conflict. Mason was inspired to name his assembly the Church of God in Christ, and in so doing, COGIC was born. The name change created controversy and caused Mason and his assembly to split from the Baptist group. Many disagreed with the split and left his assembly altogether. In 1907, Mason decided to establish

⁵Shalom Fellowship International Ministries section prepared from document authored by Deborah Allen, Secretary to Dr. Stacks, Shalom Fellowship International Ministries.

a church in Memphis, Tennessee which is also based on the Pentecostal-Holiness religion. His church maintained the COGIC name which grew to be a very large and renowned Pentecostal-Holiness denomination.

Isaiah Winans, born in 1875 in the state of Mississippi, moved his family to Detroit in the early 1900s. In 1912, he converted to the COGIC faith and was ordained as a minister of the gospel three years later. He became associated with two established COGIC congregations in Detroit. In 1919, he and his congregants decided to establish their own Clinton Street COGIC assembly and held their meetings on Mack Avenue in the city of Detroit.

The Clinton Street congregation grew and later purchased the land on the corner of Mack and Chene in the 1920s. In 1929, they built Zion Congregation Church of God in Christ, still known as "Mack Avenue."⁶ In 1944, Pastor Isaiah Winans and his church had a major dispute with COGIC founder, Charles Mason, and the National COGIC Headquarters in Memphis, causing them to split with the Memphis organization and establish the Congregation Church of God in Christ.

Charles Mason died in 1961 and is remembered as the founder and pioneer of the Church of God in Christ (COGIC), Inc. Today, COGIC is a well-established Pentecostal-Holiness Christian denomination with its headquarters still located in Memphis, Tennessee. It has more than 12,000 churches and over 6.5 million members in the United States. Internationally, COGIC is listed in more than 83 nations. Worldwide, it has more than 25,000 congregations.

Elder Jessie T. Stacks and wife Evangelist Gertrude Stacks were members of Mack Avenue who remained faithful to the Congregation Church of God in Christ under the pastorate of Pastor Isaiah Winans. Under his tutelage, Elder Stacks received intense indoctrination of Holiness and was ordained and appointed to the office of assistant pastor. In 1967, shortly before pastor Isaiah Winans demise, he appointed Elder Jessie T. Stacks to the office of Pastor of the Congregation Church of God in Christ. Not long after, the name of the church was changed back to Zion Congregation Church of God in Christ.

Pastor Jesse T. Stacks and a small group of faithful members decided to leave Zion Congregation Church of God in Christ due to irreconcilable differences. Among the members that stood with Pastor Jesse Stacks was the legendary Winans family. Together, they established Zion Temple Congregational Church in June of 1976, founded by Pastor Jesse T. Stacks. The church was located at 15700 Muirland in Detroit, Michigan. Shortly after its' establishment, Pastor Stacks was reminded that God had told him on a trip to Jerusalem to name the church Shalom Temple, and the name was then changed.

Shalom Temple membership grew, and from this ministry, many ministries were produced and cultivated. Some of the most well-known and renowned gospel singers/artists that revolutionized the gospel industry came from this ministry. These gospel artists are known as the Testimonial

⁶ Zion Congregational Church of God in Christ was listed by the city of Detroit as a historic building district in 2009.

Singers, who later changed their name to the Winans; BeBe and CeCe Winans; Vicky Winans; Vanessa Bell Armstrong; and Laura Lee.

Many leaders that have ministries still have deep roots in Shalom Temple including; Bishop-Elect Marvin L. Winans of Perfecting Church, Prophetess Juanita Bynum, and Pastor Tamara Bennett, daughter of the late Bishop Jesse T. Stacks of This is Pentecost in Sacramento, California. Tamara Bennett has aired live on several occasions on the Word Network Televised Broadcast.

In 1982, Shalom Temple congregation paid off its church and celebrated the burning of its mortgage. Their membership grew beyond capacity. In 1985, Pastor Stacks and his congregation moved from the little red barn located at the corner of Muirland and purchased a larger historic building known as the Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Prior to the move, Pastor Stacks changed the building's name to Shalom Temple. There he continued in kingdom building and taught, preached, trained, and ordained ministers and church elders. He was a prolific and dynamic bible scholar and teacher of the holy scriptures.

Pastor Stacks' theological education was yet furthered by attending Morris Cerullo School of Ministry in California. He received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from the Bishop A.L. Hardy Theological Seminary in Seattle, Washington, and was subsequently elevated to the bishopric by Bishop James Feltus Jr. of First Church of God in Christ United in September of 1992. Bishop Jesse T. Stacks became overseer and pastor of three churches: Shalom Temple Ministries of Detroit, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Chicago, Illinois. He also became the spiritual father and confidante to many faith-based pastors and leaders.

In 2001, prior to Bishop Stacks' demise, he appointed and charged his wife, Dr. Gertrude Stacks, with the leadership of Shalom Temple Ministries, known as Shalom Fellowship International Ministries since 2002. Dr. Gertrude Stacks received her honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from A.L. Hardy Theological Academy in 1999, and her Doctor of Divinity degree from the same in 2004.

Dr. Stacks accepted Christ at the age of twenty-five. She was raised in the COGIC church and is the daughter of the late Prophet Cato Weatherspoon. Instrumental in the life and ministry of Dr. Stacks was the late Dr. Estella Boyd. Dr. Boyd was the National Mother in Zion and founder of the Fellowship Outreach Prayer band. Under the tutelage of the late Dr. Boyd, Dr. Stacks was assigned to be her companion whom she nurtured and trained as a forerunner and Evangelist of the gospel. Dr. Boyd's countless prayers, teachings, and counsel aided immeasurably in the nurturing of Shalom Fellowship International Ministries. She was a pillar of Mack Avenue, Shalom Temple and Shalom Fellowship International Ministries for many decades until her death in 2003. She is passionately remembered as a remarkable and legendary vessel throughout the history of Shalom and to the Body Jesus Christ.

Since appointed as pastor, Dr. Stacks has established a dynamic fellowship ministry and Spiritual Clinic. The Spiritual Clinic deals exclusively with substance and character building. It is designed to cultivate the gifts of God and renders healing and deliverance to the Body of Jesus Christ physically, mentally and spiritually. The ministry of Shalom is known to provide ongoing aid to

its community, and for decades, the church has served a resource for poor, needy and underprivileged.

Architect: Harley & Atcheson

Alvin E. Harley (1884-1976) was a well-known architect who practiced in Detroit from 1903 to 1963.⁷ Originally from the farmlands of Manitoba, he completed his education to London, Ontario, where his family had relocated. Harley landed his first drafting job in the office of Herbert Matthews, a local London architect, and, after three years, decided to become an architect himself. He moved to Detroit to begin his apprenticeship at a time when the city was expanding and business for architects was plentiful as the automobile manufacturing boom was getting underway. Harley quickly found work as a draftsman and apprentice with two of the city's leading architects, first Albert Kahn (1903), and then George D. Mason (1905), exposing himself to industrial projects as well as more traditional architecture.

After leaving Mason's employ in 1908, Harley joined in partnership with another architect from Mason's office, Norman Swain Atcheson (1876-1938). Atcheson, born in St. Louis, was an alumni of the University of Michigan (1896-97). He continued his architectural training in Los Angeles before briefly returning to Michigan to train with Detroit architect Edward S. Van Leyen in 1898 and then went to New York to study at the Art Students' League, (1899-1900) and apprentice with architectural firms in that city before again returning to Detroit.⁸ During the Harley & Atcheson partnership, the number of buildings constructed in Detroit more than doubled, and the firm contributed to that count with the Administration Building and Exhibition Building at the State Fair Grounds (1910) and the Henry Clay Hotel at 1538 Centre Street (1913), among others. In 1912, their partnership was dissolved and Harley became the sole owner of Alvin E. Harley, Architect (1912-1932). Atkinson, who likely had a strong hand in the designs for Fourteenth Avenue M.E. Church, continued in practice in Detroit for several years after his partnership with Harley ended in 1912, although less is known about his subsequent career. He died in San Mateo, California in 1938.

Harley's continued success paralleled that of the burgeoning automobile industry that brought people and capital to the city. Prestigious residential, commercial and industrial contracts came his way. Harley maintained his office in the McKerchey Building, a mixed-use building he designed, until he and Harold Ellington joined forces as Harley & Ellington, Architects and Engineers, in 1933. Harley specialized in mausoleum and cemetery design and Ellington relied on his prior brewery experience to remain strong during the Great Depression.

Charles E. Day, Sr. merged his firm with Harley & Ellington in 1943, becoming Harley, Ellington & Day (1941-60). After World War II ended, they designed projects for the federal and municipal governments (including Detroit Civic Center's Veterans Memorial Building and City-County

⁷http://history.harleyellisdevereaux.com/pdf/HEDev_History.pdf

⁸ Marquis 14: Marquis, Albert Nelson, Editor, *The Book of Detroiters*, Chicago, Marquis, 1914, p 27

Building). Retired in 1963, Alvin E. Harley, the originator of the firm, died at age 92 in 1986. After other reiterations, Harley lives on in the name of the firm of Harley Ellis Devereaux (2006-Present).

ARCHITECTURE

The church property at the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Putnam is composed of three subdivision lots measuring 42' wide by 145' deep each. The Fourteenth Street right-of-way is 80 feet wide and Poplar is 50 feet wide. The church and rectory to its south are oriented toward Fourteenth Avenue and sit on graded lots with ample front lawns. Each is accessed off of concrete walkways with steps extending from the public sidewalk to their front porches. The church building, located on the corner, also has access from Poplar Street on its north side, by way of a concrete walkways from the public sidewalk leading to the east face of the tower at the northwest corner and into the north transept, which also has a concrete sloped accessible ramp.

Church

The red-orange brick and Bedford limestone church building is a tall, two-story edifice on a basically rectangular footprint anchored at its northeast corner by a massive square tower. It sits on a high basement that allows for a spacious, fenestrated sub-ground space. Originally roofed in slate, its large gable roof is now clad in asphalt shingles.

The front façade of the church is composed of three bays, unified by limestone banding, buttress caps, water table, molded coping, and trim. Small rectangular panes of green opalescent stained glass occupy the windows on the front façade and tower. The central entrance bay is articulated as two levels. Several steps between wide, sloping wing walls lead to the main entrance, which is composed of double doors with a Gothic arched, three section transom above. The entrance is set within a buttressed, gabled masonry frame. At the upper level is a large tracery window framed by a gabled arch. Both levels of this entrance section are framed by masonry tabs. At the apex of the gable is a stone crest set into a square block. The entrance is flanked by a small narrow window with a flat stone arch on either side.

To the north of the central bay is the three-stage tower anchoring the northeast corner of the building, with a stone gable enflamed entrance at ground level; a single small elongated window at the mid-level, and a pair of louvered windows at the top. To the north of the entrance, beneath the water table and foundation stone, are two cornerstones, the bottom one:

HAVEN 1871
ARNOLD 1888
UNITED 1911

and the top one:

FOURTEENTH AVENUE
METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
1912

The north side of the tower has a double window at its lower level; a small window at its mid-level, and a louvered double-opening at the top. The tower is topped by stone crenellation. A new bell was installed in the tower in 1941.

Continuing with the north elevation facing Poplar Street, the three identical bays west of the tower are composed of large, square replacement windows at clerestory level, and below, brick panels that replaced windows, with a panel of brick in between, all framed with limestone. The transom arm juts out to a modest degree, and features a single-door entrance famed in limestone with a wooden gabled porch hood supported by triangular brackets. At second story level is a double hung window. Beyond the transom is the single-story apse composed of a blind Gothic arch flanked by wall buttresses and a small window to its west. A low, single story section spans the width of the rear of the church, extending to the alley running north-south behind the property.

The south elevation has no transept arm or entrances. Its multiple bays are articulated similarly to the three bays between the tower and transept of the north elevation, occupied by replacement windows on the upper level the original windows are still on the first story. These original groupings of two or three double hung sash windows in wood frames are protected by metal security bars. The last, westernmost upper windows are in a smaller opening that still has its stained glass upper sashes. On this south elevation are a few visible star-ended metal tie rods beneath the eaves that allow for the span of the ceiling on the interior.

Upon entering the church through its main entrance, a side staircase goes up to the sanctuary and another goes down to basement. Golden oak paneled wainscoting, traceried stair rails, banisters, and newel posts provide a warm glow to the narthex. The two doors into the sanctuary contain stained glass from the 1980s. Paneled oak continues into the sanctuary on the wainscoting, choir loft, and rear wall of the altar. The pews are also oak. The ceiling, its curvature resembling that of a Gothic arch, is now painted white but likely had oak timbering beneath the paint.

Rectory

The church rectory is a two-story, brick veneer, four-square style, asymmetrical red-orange brick residential building with an almost square footprint. It sits on a high basement and is crowned by a shallow hip roof with a centered frontal dormer containing a row of three double-hung sash windows, the upper sash composed of two rows of four lights. Both the main roof, dormer roof, and porch roof have deep overhangs.

Its entrance bay is on the north half of the front façade, accessed through a full-length porch. It is accessed up three concrete steps extending off the public sidewalk north of center and more concrete steps between the brick porch walls with concrete



slab caps. In front of the entrance is a roofed section of the porch supported by square brick columns. Now boarded, a wide window is located to the south of the entrance. Symmetrically arranged on the second story are two shingled box bays containing a pair of double-hung sash windows, separated by a single, smaller double hung window in the center.

The south elevation of the rectory features a chimney wall, a hooded, long box bay, and small windows, all boarded on the first floor. The rear elevation featured a roof dormer and a small porch, now absent, with boarded basement and first floor window openings. Original paired windows still exist at the second story. The grassy back yard is occupied by a small shed off of the alley.

CRITERIA

The proposed historic district meets the National Register Criteria A and C at a local level:

A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and

C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Furthermore, the proposed historic district meets the National Register Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties as the property derives its primary significance from architectural distinction and historical importance.

COMPOSITION OF THE HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD

The Historic Designation Advisory Board has nine members, who are residents of Detroit, and two ex-officio members. The appointed members are Melanie A. Bazil, Naomi Beasley-Porter, Carolyn Carter, Keith A. Dye, Louis Fisher, Zené Fogel-Gibson, Theresa Hagood, Calvin Jackson and Joseph Rashid. The ex-officio members, who may be represented by members of their staff, are the Director of the City Planning Commission and the Director of the Planning and Development Department. Ad hoc members for this study are Dr. Gertrude Stacks and Marlo Paul.

Bibliography

City of Detroit, Building permit # 1606, May 16, 1912.

Church Literary Documents Review/retrieved from the church secretary. 08 August 2018.

Church of God in Christ - Wikipedia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church of God in Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_God_in_Christ).

City of Detroit. Zion Congregational Church of God in Christ Historic District Final Report.pdf
<http://www.detroitmi.gov>

City of Detroit Executive Office. Dennis W. Archer Mayor. Acknowledgement of founding letter.

City of Detroit Online Library Methodist Episcopal Church/Detroit

Detroit Free Press

2nd anniversary of church dedication, Mar 7, 1915, 52.

Arnold and Haven Churches in Detroit will merge and new church—14th Ave. ME Church,
Bishop Frederick D. Leete Welds Trowel, June 24, 1912

Merged churches enter new home, March 3, 1913.

New 14th Ave. ME Church will be Dedicated, Feb 20, 1913, 9

Palmer, Friend. Detroit in Earlier Days, 18 Sept. 1904. 38.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/?spot=3856905> Acc. 10/20/2018.

Congregation Free of Debt: Will burn its mortgage Sunday. 3 Jan. 1942, Detroit Main

Library, Burton Historical Collection (BHC).

Methodist Church Unite Membership, BHC.

Young Paster Injects New Life Into Church, BHC.

Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Financial and Mortgage Report. Jan. 1, 1936.
Church Record, BHC.

Michigan. Plat of Subdivision of Part of the Godfroy Farm, Part of P.C. 726 Being north of
Michigan Ave. and South of Grand River.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897

Personal interviews:

Dr. Gertrude Stacks. Personal Interview with Deborah Allen. August 16, 2018.

Personal interview, Meeting at church – Nov. 8, 2017: Janese Chapman, Deborah Goldstein met
with Deborah Allen, Pastor Stack's secretary; Rev. Stack on phone.

S U M M A R Y

This ordinance amends Chapter 21, Article II, Division 5 of the 2019 Detroit City Code by adding Section 21-2-239 to establish the Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District, and to define the elements of design for the district.

BY COUNCIL MEMBER _____:

AN ORDINANCE to amend Chapter 21, Article II of the 1984 Detroit City Code by adding Section 21-2-211 to establish the Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District and to define the elements of design for the district.

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF DETROIT THAT:

Section 1. Chapter 21, Article II, of the 1984 Detroit City Code be amended by adding Section 21-2-211 to read as follows:

Sec. 21-2-211. Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District.

(A) A historic district to be known as the Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District is hereby established in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(B) This historic district designation is hereby certified as being consistent with the Detroit Master Plan.

(C) The boundaries of the Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District are as shown on the map on file in the office of the City Clerk. and are as follows: On the north, the centerline of Poplar Street; On the east, the centerline of Fourteenth Avenue; On the south, the south line of Lot 287 of the Subdivision of the Godfroy Farm, L1 P293 Plats, WCR; and On the west, the centerline of the alley running north-south between Fourteenth Avenue and Fifteenth Avenue (legal description: West 14th 289 thru 287 Sub of Godfroy Farm, L1 P293, Pats, WCR).

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT FOR
HISTORIC DISTRICT FOR
[Signature]

(D) The defined elements of design, as provided for in Section 25-2-2 of this Code, shall be as follows:

- (1) Height. The religious building at 4001 Fourteenth Street consists of a tall, two (2) story space on a high basement with a taller three (3) stage tower at its northeast corner. The associated residential building is two (2) stories tall.
- (2) Proportion of Building's Front Façade. The religious building is wider than tall on all elevations. The front façade is articulated in three sections: the prominent, slightly projecting central entrance section with a triangular gable, the lower aisle section to the south, and the tall northeast corner tower. The secondary north elevation along Poplar Street features three (3) regularly spaced bays, a shallow transept arm, and a one story end section. The front façade of the residential building is wider than tall but appears square in form.
- (3) Proportion of Openings Within the Façade. The front façade of the religious building consists of approximately fifteen percent (15%) openings. A large double-door entrance opening with a transom above is centrally positioned on the first floor; a large tracery window is set at the choir loft level directly above. A small, narrow window opening, taller than wide, flanks the entrance opening, and a slightly larger window occupies the south aisle section of the front façade. Square basement windows on the front façade and transept are protected with metal bars. The front (east) face of the tower has a single entrance opening in its first floor at grade, a narrow window taller than wide at its second stage, and, on all four (4) elevations, a large, louvered window opening at its top stage. The north elevation features large square openings containing metal replacement windows at the second level and brick-filled similar openings on its first story. Its transept has a single entrance opening with a window above; the rear elevation has small, boarded or brick-filled windows. The residential building has approximately thirty-five

percent (35%) openings in its front façade. Most are taller than wide and contain double-hung sashes, with the exception of the opening, now boarded, to the south of the entrance, which is wider than tall.

- (4) *Rhythm of Solids to Voids in the Front Façade.* Each of the three (3) vertical sections of the front façade of the religious building are fenestrated individually, with openings centered horizontally within their wall surfaces and, where there are two (2) or three (3) stories, openings spaced one above the other. Bays of windows are evenly spaced and symmetrical along the length of the religious building's north elevation to the transept, which breaks the rhythm. A rhythm of solids to voids also exists on the residential building, with pairs of one-over-one sash windows located in box bays at second story level directly above the entrance opening on the north side of the front façade and a large window opening, now boarded, on the south side. Its dormer has an eight-over-one sash triple window opening.
- (5) *Rhythm of Spacing of Buildings on Streets.* No discernible spacing pattern exists: the buildings are surrounded by vacant land.
- (6) *Rhythm of Entrance and/or Porch Projections.* No rhythm of entrances or porch projections exists between the two (2) buildings. Both buildings have substantial porches on their front façades: the porch of the residential building is off-center, under a roof supported by square piers, while the porch of the religious building is centered on the front façade and is uncovered. Both buildings are accessed by several steps up the graded front yard leading to their porch steps.
- (7) *Relationship of Materials.* The major building material of both buildings is brick. The religious building is trimmed in Bedford limestone and has masonry steps: the rectory also has masonry trim and steps. Major wooden elements of the religious

building include the tracery on the front façade and window hood on the north elevation. Wood window frames filled with stained glass exist on the front façade; metal windows and doors have replaced original wood frames on the side elevations, with the exception of those on the sub-floor level of the south elevation. The main front double-doors and tower door have been replaced by metal framed doors. The residential building features wooden elements such as eave brackets and shingled box bays. The roof of the religious building was originally slate with copper flashing; both buildings are now clad in asphalt shingles.

- (8) *Relationship of Textures.* The major textural relationship of the religious building and residential building is that of stretcher bond, variegated brick with mortar joints juxtaposed with smooth masonry trim and wood. Textural interest of the religious building is focused on the door surrounds, front gable, and tower. Wooden elements such as window frames, shingles and detail, provide textural interest, as does the repetition of small stained glass window panes. Asphalt shingled roofs generally do not add to textural interest.
- (9) *Relationship of Colors.* The two buildings are clad in reddish-orange brick which contrasts sharply with the beige color of the masonry trim. Window frames, mullions and munitions on the front façade of the religious building appear to be weathered white; they are filled with green opalescent stained glass panes. Replacement windows on the side elevations are brown. Steps to the church are presently painted gray; light posts and wing walls are painted a light orange. Wooden trim on the residential building appears to be pale yellow and shingles on the bays and dormers are brown. Roofs of both buildings are brown. The original

colors, as determined by professional analysis, are always acceptable for the building and may provide guidance for similar buildings.

- (10) *Relationship of Architectural Details.* The Neo-Gothic style of the religious building is defined by its steep gable roof, Gothic-arched tracery window, wall buttresses, crenelated tower, and unifying stone banding and trim. Detail is concentrated on the central entrance bay. Several steps between wide, sloping wing walls lead to the main entrance, which is set within a buttressed, gabled limestone frame with tabs and composed of double doors with a Gothic arched, three-part transom above. At the upper level is a large tracery window framed by a gabled arch. At the apex of the gable is a stone crest set into a square block. To the north of the central bay is the three-stage tower anchoring the northeast corner of the building. It has a stone gable framed entrance at ground level; a single small elongated window at mid-level, and a pair of louvered windows at the top. Small rectangular panes of green opalescent stained glass occupy the windows on the front façade and tower. To the north of the entrance, beneath the water table and foundation stone, are two cornerstones of inscribed text, the bottom one in three (3) lines: HAVEN 1871; ARNOLD 1888; UNITED 1911 and the top one in four (4) lines: FOURTEENTH AVENUE; METHODIST; EPISCOPAL CHURCH; 1912. The residential building is devoid of ornamentation; architectonic elements such as the square brick porch columns, eave brackets, and shingled box bays define the style and period of the building.

- (11) *Relationship of Roof Shapes.* The religious building has a front gabled roof; its tower roof cannot be seen from the street. The single story rear section has a flat roof. The roof of the residential building and its dormers are hipped.

- (12) *Walls of Continuity.* The two building façades do not result in a consistent pattern amongst themselves or the rest of the streetscape, which consists of vacant land.
- (13) *Relationship of Significant Landscape Features and Surface Treatments.* Both buildings sit on graded lots with ample front lawns. Each is accessed off of concrete walkways with steps extending from the public sidewalk to their front porches. The church building, located on the corner, also has access from Poplar Street on its north side by way of a concrete walkways from the public sidewalk leading to the east face of the tower at the northwest corner and to the north transept, which also has a concrete sloped accessible ramp. Overgrown foundation plantings are present on the front (east) and south elevation of the residential building. No other significant landscaping or street furniture exist.
- (14) *Relationship of Open Space to Structures.* Open space in the form of sloping grass turf front lawns occupy the front yards of the religious and residential buildings, as well as a shallower lawn space on the north, or Poplar Street, elevation. A large rear grass yard also exists to the rear of the rectory, exposing the rear of the south elevation of the religious structure to view. Beyond the property lines of the district is an ample amount open space.
- (15) *Scale of Façade and Façade Elements.* The religious building façade is of a scale of a moderately sized religious structure in the City of Detroit. Elements within the façade range from large, as are the gable and tracery window, to small, as are the slender windows. The residential building is typical of a moderately scaled, solidly built, middle class residential “four square” style building of the 1910s.

- (16) *Directional Expression of Front Elevation.* The front elevation of the religious building is vertical in expression due to the tall pitched gable roof and the corner tower. The residential building is neutral in directional expression.
- (17) *Rhythm of Building Setbacks.* The buildings are set back considerably from the public right of way of Fourteenth Street, with less of a setback on Poplar. The two (2) buildings maintain a rhythm on the north end of their block of Fourteenth Street.
- (18) *Relationship of Lot Coverage.* The religious building occupies approximately eighty percent (80%) of the lots it occupies. the residential building occupies approximately thirty percent (30%) of its lot.
- (19) *Degree of Complexity Within the Façade.* Both of the building's front façades are straightforward in their massing, fenestration, and architectural detail, resulting in a low degree of complexity.
- (20) *Orientation, Vistas, Overviews.* The two buildings are oriented toward Fourteenth Street: the religious building has a secondary entrance along Poplar Street in the north transept arm. The tower of the religious building firmly anchors the corner of Fourteenth Street and Poplar in a residential area that is surrounded by vacant land. The religious building stands out from its surroundings due to its scale and silhouette.
- (21) *Symmetric or Asymmetric Appearance.* The religious building is asymmetrical in appearance, its northwest tower dominating the front (east) and north façades. The residential building is also asymmetrical, with its entrance and porch on the north half of the front façade. However, both buildings are straightforward in their architectural arrangements.

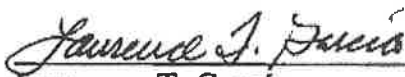
- (22) General Environmental Character. Once located in a densely populated neighborhood of small-scale, late 19th century brick and wood frame houses, the setting of Shalom Fellowship International Ministries/Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Historic District is now a sea of vacant land. Consequently, the religious building is removed from its historic context, while at the same time signaling opportunity for future development due in its location in the near northwest area of downtown Detroit, north of the Corktown Historic District and west of the Woodbridge Historic District.

Section 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, or resolutions, in conflict with this ordinance are repealed.

Section 3. This ordinance is declared necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of the City of Detroit.

Section 4. If this ordinance is passed by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of City Council members serving, it shall be given immediate effect and shall become effective upon publication in accordance with Section 4-116 of the 2012 Detroit City Charter; otherwise, it shall become effective in accordance with Section 4-115 of the 2012 Detroit City Charter:

Approved as to form:


Lawrence T. Garcia
Corporation Counsel



Housing and Revitalization
Department



Coleman A. Young Municipal Center
2 Woodward Avenue, Suite 908
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Phone: 313.224.6380
Fax: 313.224.1629
www.detroitmi.gov

NOV 15 2019

#2945-

November 13, 2019

Detroit City Council
1340 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center
Detroit, MI 48226

RE: Request for Authorization to Accept the "Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Grant"

Honorable City Council:

Through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) competitive grant funds, the City of Detroit was awarded \$9.1 million for Lead Hazard Reduction and \$600,000.00 for Healthy Homes Supplemental funding. A total of \$9.7 million. The grant will be used to address the pressing issue of child lead poisoning. The high impact neighborhood target areas for this grant are census tracts 5238, 5240, 5241 and 5242 located in Southwest Detroit. The "Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Grant" allocation has been approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). There is a cash match requirement for this grant in the amount of \$910,000.00.

The City of Detroit through its Housing and Revitalization Department (HRD) proposes to accept this grant in the amount of \$9.7 million to work with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to identify households with recipients under age 6 with elevated blood lead levels, provide lead inspection risk assessment and lead hazard reduction services in homes where recipients live in.

The Housing & Revitalization Department requests this Honorable Body's authorization to accept this grant by supporting the attached resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald Rencher
Director

CITY CLERK 2019 NOV 20 PM12:05

Attachment

cc: S. Washington, Mayor's Office
V. Miller, HRD





BY COUNCIL MEMBER: _____

WHEREAS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has approved the “Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Grant” to address the pressing issue of child lead poisoning in the City of Detroit; and

WHEREAS, the Housing & Revitalization Department has requested authorization to accept the “Lead Hazard Reduction Program Grant” for assisting the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to identify households with recipients under age 6 with elevated blood lead levels, provide lead inspection risk assessment and lead hazard reduction services in homes where recipients live in. The cash match of \$910,000.00 will come from Appropriation #10409, HRD Economic Development Small Business Development for Housing CDBG Match – Lead Grant.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor of the City of Detroit or his designee, is hereby authorized to accept the “Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program Grant” in the amount of \$9.7 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Budget Director be and is hereby authorized to establish, set-up, appropriate and increase Appropriation #20735 by \$9.7 million; and to honor vouchers when submitted, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the Grant Agreement between the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the City of Detroit for the “Lead Hazard Reduction Program Grant”.

Formal Session Agenda
Referrals
11-26-19

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDING COMMITTEE



Date: November 13, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

RE: **RECOMMENDATION FOR DEFERRAL**

ADDRESS: 14526 Mack

NAME: JDK Investments LLC

Demolition Ordered: March 21, 2016

In response to the request for a deferral of the demolition order on the property noted above, the Buildings, Safety Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED) submits the following information:

A special inspection conducted on October 21, 2019, revealed that the building is secured and appears to be sound and repairable. The owner has paid all taxes and is current. The proposed use of the property is owner's use and occupancy. **This is the 1st deferral request for this property.**

Therefore, we respectfully recommended that the demolition order be deferred for a period of six months subject to the following conditions:

1. A permit for rehabilitation work shall be applied for within ten (10) business days from the date of the City Council decision.
2. BSEED will schedule a Progress Inspection within forty-five (45) calendar days from the date of the rehabilitation permit to determine whether substantial progress has been made. Thereafter, the owner must submit to BSEED detailed inspection reports, with photos showing evidence of the work completed, every forty-five (45) calendar days, for the duration of the rehabilitation work, to demonstrate that substantial progress has been made during the approved time frame for rehabilitation.
3. The building shall have all imminently hazardous conditions immediately corrected, be maintained, and securely barricaded until rehabilitation is complete. Rehabilitation work is to be completed within six (6) months, at which time the owner will obtain one of the following from this department:
 - Certificate of Acceptance related to building permits
 - Certificate of Approval as a result of a Housing Inspection
 - Certificate of Compliance, required for all rental properties
4. The owner shall not occupy or allow occupancy of the structure without a certificate (as outlined above).
5. The yards shall be maintained clear of overgrown vegetation, weeds, junk and debris at all times.
6. Prior to seeking a permit extension, the owner must contact BSEED and request to extend the deferral period.

We recommend that utility disconnect actions cease to allow the progress of the rehabilitation.

At the end of the deferral period, the owner must contact this department to arrange an inspection to evidence that conditions of the deferral have been satisfied and that there has been substantial progress toward rehabilitation. If the building becomes open to trespass or if conditions of the deferral are not followed, the deferral may be rescinded by the City Council at any time and we may proceed with demolition without further notice. In addition, pursuant to the Property Maintenance Code we will issue a Blight Violation Notice.

Any request exceeding three (3) deferrals must be made by petition to City Council through the office of the City Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

David Bell
Director

DB:bkd

cc: JDK Investments LLC, 1600 Clay, Detroit, MI 48226
ATTN: Julian Kefallinos



Date: November 13, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

RE: **RECOMMENDATION FOR DEFERRAL**
ADDRESS: 6084 Chopin
NAME: Suzanne Axelson
Demolition Ordered: September 21, 2015

In response to the request for a deferral of the demolition order on the property noted above, the Buildings, Safety Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED) submits the following information:

A special inspection conducted on November 7, 2019, revealed that the building is secured and appears to be sound and repairable. The owner has paid all taxes and is current. The proposed use of the property is owner's use and occupancy. **This is the 1st deferral request for this property.**

Therefore, we respectfully recommended that the demolition order be deferred for a period of six months subject to the following conditions:

1. A permit for rehabilitation work shall be applied for within ten (10) business days from the date of the City Council decision.
2. BSEED will schedule a Progress Inspection within forty-five (45) calendar days from the date of the rehabilitation permit to determine whether substantial progress has been made. Thereafter, the owner must submit to BSEED detailed inspection reports, with photos showing evidence of the work completed, every forty-five (45) calendar days, for the duration of the rehabilitation work, to demonstrate that substantial progress has been made during the approved time frame for rehabilitation.
3. The building shall have all imminently hazardous conditions immediately corrected, be maintained, and securely barricaded until rehabilitation is complete. Rehabilitation work is to be completed within six (6) months, at which time the owner will obtain one of the following from this department:
 - Certificate of Acceptance related to building permits
 - Certificate of Approval as a result of a Housing Inspection
 - Certificate of Compliance, required for all rental properties
4. The owner shall not occupy or allow occupancy of the structure without a certificate (as outlined above).
5. The yards shall be maintained clear of overgrown vegetation, weeds, junk and debris at all times.
6. Prior to seeking a permit extension, the owner must contact BSEED and request to extend the deferral period.

We recommend that utility disconnect actions cease to allow the progress of the rehabilitation.

At the end of the deferral period, the owner must contact this department to arrange an inspection to evidence that conditions of the deferral have been satisfied and that there has been substantial progress toward rehabilitation. If the building becomes open to trespass or if conditions of the deferral are not followed, the deferral may be rescinded by the City Council at any time and we may proceed with demolition without further notice. In addition, pursuant to the Property Maintenance Code we will issue a Blight Violation Notice.

Any request exceeding three (3) deferrals must be made by petition to City Council through the office of the City Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

David Bell
Director

DB:bkd



Date: November 13, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

RE: **RECOMMENDATION FOR DEFERRAL**

ADDRESS: 2653 Harding

NAME: NYENYE MK INC

Demolition Ordered: March 10, 2010

In response to the request for a deferral of the demolition order on the property noted above, the Buildings, Safety Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED) submits the following information:

A special inspection conducted on November 7, 2019, revealed that the building is secured and appears to be sound and repairable. The owner has paid all taxes and is current. The proposed use of the property is owner's use and occupancy. **This is the 1st deferral request for this property.**

Therefore, we respectfully recommended that the demolition order be deferred for a period of six months subject to the following conditions:

1. A permit for rehabilitation work shall be applied for within ten (10) business days from the date of the City Council decision.
2. BSEED will schedule a Progress Inspection within forty-five (45) calendar days from the date of the rehabilitation permit to determine whether substantial progress has been made. Thereafter, the owner must submit to BSEED detailed inspection reports, with photos showing evidence of the work completed, every forty-five (45) calendar days, for the duration of the rehabilitation work, to demonstrate that substantial progress has been made during the approved time frame for rehabilitation.
3. The building shall have all imminently hazardous conditions immediately corrected, be maintained, and securely barricaded until rehabilitation is complete. Rehabilitation work is to be completed within six (6) months, at which time the owner will obtain one of the following from this department:
 - Certificate of Acceptance related to building permits
 - Certificate of Approval as a result of a Housing Inspection
 - Certificate of Compliance, required for all rental properties
4. The owner shall not occupy or allow occupancy of the structure without a certificate (as outlined above).
5. The yards shall be maintained clear of overgrown vegetation, weeds, junk and debris at all times.
6. Prior to seeking a permit extension, the owner must contact BSEED and request to extend the deferral period.

We recommend that utility disconnect actions cease to allow the progress of the rehabilitation.

At the end of the deferral period, the owner must contact this department to arrange an inspection to evidence that conditions of the deferral have been satisfied and that there has been substantial progress toward rehabilitation. If the building becomes open to trespass or if conditions of the deferral are not followed, the deferral may be rescinded by the City Council at any time and we may proceed with demolition without further notice. In addition, pursuant to the Property Maintenance Code we will issue a Blight Violation Notice.

Any request exceeding three (3) deferrals must be made by petition to City Council through the office of the City Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

David Bell
Director

DB:bkd

cc: NYENYE MK INC, 319 Lafayette-Suite 114, New York, NY 10012



CITY OF DETROIT
BUILDINGS, SAFETY ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT



COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER
2 WOODWARD AVE., FOURTH FLOOR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226
(313) 224-0484 • TTY: 711
WWW.DETROITMI.GOV

November 5, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

RE: 12324 Gratiot

In response to the request for a deferral of the demolition order on the property noted above, we submit the following information:

A special inspection conducted on **October 18, 2019** revealed that the property did not meet the requirements of the application to defer. The property continues to be open to trespass and not maintained.

Therefore, we respectfully recommend that the request for a deferral be denied. We will proceed to have building demolished as originally ordered with the cost of demolition assessed against the property.

Respectfully submitted,

David Bell
Director

DB:bkd

cc: JDK Investments LLC, 1600 Clay. Detroit, MI 48211
ATTN: Julian Kefallinos



CITY OF DETROIT
BUILDINGS, SAFETY ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT



COLEMAN A. YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER
2 WOODWARD AVE., FOURTH FLOOR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226
(313) 224-0484 • TTY: 711
WWW.DETROITMI.GOV

November 4, 2019

HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL

RE: 11980 Gratiot

In response to the request for a deferral of the demolition order on the property noted above, we submit the following information:

A special inspection conducted on **October 31, 2019** revealed that the property did not meet the requirements of the application to defer. The property continues to be open to trespass and not maintained.

Therefore, we respectfully recommend that the request for a deferral be denied. We will proceed to have building demolished as originally ordered with the cost of demolition assessed against the property.

Respectfully submitted,

David Bell
Director

DB:bkd

cc: JDK Investments LLC, 1600 Clay, Detroit, MI 48211
ATTN: Julian Kefellinos

MEMORANDUM

12

TO: Raquel Contaneda-Lopez,
Council Member
Detroit City Council

Tonja Long
Attorney
Law Department
City of Detroit

THROUGH: Scott Benson, Council Member
City of Detroit

FROM: Roy McCalister, Jr., Council Member 
City of Detroit

DATE: November 19, 2019

RE: QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO –“UNBIASED PROVISION OF CITY
SERVICES LEGISLATION”

1. Can you please share any statistics you may have regarding biased policing by the Detroit Police Department? (Please include the origin and age of the information)
2. What constitutes “*English Language Proficiency*”, as it pertains to this proposed legislation?
3. As it pertains to the Detroit Police Department, how much of this is in-line with their existing policy of Unbiased Policing?
4. Pg 2- The crossed out definitions, why are they being removed?
5. Pg 3- Line 13- The reason for removing this line?
6. Pg 4- Request for “Procedure” to remain.
7. Pg 6- Request for the word “Solicitation” to remain.
8. Pg 6- Lines 7-13 Please explain the contradictions of Section 23-8-4 Items B & C.
9. Pg 6- Has the Detroit Police Department agreed to the elimination of this Section 23-8-5, Item B-1? What is the reason for removing this line?
10. As it pertains to the Detroit Police Department, how much of this is in-line with their existing policy of Unbiased Policing?
11. Pg 7- Line 13-18- 3&4 request those to remain.
12. Pg 2- With the upcoming Census Count on the horizon in 2020, how may this affect the count and the following Census counts respectively?

CITY CLERK 2019 NOV 20 AM 9:23

Roy McCalister, Jr.
Detroit City Council
CC:

Esteemed Colleagues
City Clerk